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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11, DES VUEX ROAD, C.I.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, MAY 20TH, 1905.

ARISING out of what we believed to have been a mere school boy squabble, we have received a startling communication, which appears to us of sufficient importance to demand further investigation. A trustworthy Portuguese gentleman, whose letter appears elsewhere, has submitted for our inspection a lethal weapon, and told us a story about it, which we regret very much to have seen and heard. In vouching for his trustworthiness, we mean that within customary human limitations we can rely upon the truth of all he says; allowing after that for the ex parte sympathy that his nationality compels him to give to one side as against the other. The pregnant points of his story are these, that in one of our most popular and useful international colleges there is an almost constant feud between the boys of two races, that purely racial quarrels are quite frequent, and that some of the fighters are in the habit of carrying lethal weapons. That is to say, that at St. Joseph's College, the allegation is that the Portuguese and Filipino pupils cannot agree, and that some Portuguese parents are alarmed for their offspring now that they believe that some of the Filipino students carry knives of a sort for which no other purpose is conceivable but attack. During a recent fracas, it is alleged that a clasp-knife was taken from a Filipino youth at the moment that he had raised to strike. It is a big, round-handled affair, with a broad, spear-shaped blade and, so far as we can see, of no use for anything but thrusting. With it, the owner could have done nothing, although he might have managed a fatal stab or harn-kiri operation. The blade is four and a half

inches long, and considerably over an inch broad at its widest; and it is sharpened like a spear, a pocket assegai, in fact. What does a boy, even a Filipino boy, want with a weapon like that in Hongkong? We feel sure that the Brothers at the College would be distressed to think any of their pupils carried such things. Our correspondent suggests that as the owner was a boarder at St. Joseph's, the supervision there cannot be very strict; but this comment we do not endorse. Such incidents are not helpful to the college, however; and we feel sure that the trouble will now be thoroughly sifted. We are informed that at present considerable feeling exists in the Portuguese community, which, in the case of our correspondent, takes the form of regarding the Filipinos as dangerous interlopers. He is, of course, wrong in supposing that St. Joseph's was intended solely for Portuguese and Chinese Catholics. Although at one time the flow of Filipino immigrants was not foreseen, we take it that no College under the aegis of the parent Christian Church makes any racial barrier. All human beings within the great family of the Pope are, presumably, eligible and entitled to send their children there for training so long as there is available accommodation. American evidence goes to show that the Filipino still needs a lot of civilising; but, on the other hand, there is more than one kind, and we have been led to suppose that most of those who settled in Hongkong were quite a superior class, far removed from barbarism, having, in fact, mostly absorbed the teachings of the Church. If, as the writer of the letter suggests, it is still the nature of some of them to resort to the *cuchillo* to settle their differences, we hope that no time will be lost by the Brothers, and by our own authorities, in making it plain that such a practice is out of date, and not permissible, at least in this Colony. Of course there is still the other side of the story to tell; and we would be glad, indeed, to hear something that would remove the painful impression left by this murderous implement exhibited.

Plague is reported to be spreading at Foochow.

There were two more plague cases yesterday, 72 altogether.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan on May 2nd subscribed ten thousand yen to the funds of the Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Justice Wise (Puisne Judge) is expected to arrive at Hongkong on Wednesday next, and will probably take his seat in the Court on Thursday.

The yield of rice of Japan for last year has been estimated at 51,430,221 koku, which shows an increase of 4,956,923 koku over that for the preceding year.

Inspector Gourley charged the licensee of the Ko Shing theatre before Mr. Orme at the Police Court yesterday with causing an obstruction by allowing people to stand in the gangways. We are informed that His Worship inflicted a fine of \$50.

The Japan Mail states that the New York Commercial gravely announced that Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the well known banker, has been made a "Sanctified Treasurer of the Third Class" by the Emperor of Japan. That is not exactly what the Order of the Sacred Treasure means.

Messrs. Hodge and Co., of Seoul, the Daily Press agents, hope to issue an English weekly paper under the title of *The Seoul Press*. The new concern will be welcome, as, since the disappearance of the *Corae Daily News*, there has been no English newspaper published in the Peninsula.

The Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association will shoot at the King's Park Range (200 yards), Kowloon, from two to six p.m. to-day. There will be a pool competition and those Members who have not already shot for the Governor's Cup this month can do so.

On Thursday night a Chinese servant girl at No. 6, Lung Kwei Fong, while crossing the narrow passage leading into the kitchen, fell from the third floor to the ground, receiving serious bodily injuries. She was being removed to the Tung Wah Hospital for treatment, but expired on the way thither.

From February 5th, 1904, to May 10th, 1905, the Japanese have seized 55 vessels (tonnage 135,839), of which only eleven were released. Japan is, therefore, enriched by 193,300 tons of shipping (44 vessels). Fifteen of these are Russian, sixteen British, one French, five German, one Dutch, two Austrian, two Swedish, one Norwegian, and one American.

Inspector Collett charged a sub-contractor and five coolies before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday with depositing rubbish alongside a nullah between Lyttelton Road and Bonham Road. It is stated that the Worship was of opinion that the five coolies, being engaged by the sub-contractor, were acting under his instructions, and therefore they would be discharged. The sub-contractor was fined \$100.

The Washington Statistical Department has issued a final statement respecting the extent of the present season's American cotton crop. The number of bales ginned is 13,600,000, thus confirming the views held that the yield would be an enormous one. Last year the crop was 10,123,000 bales. The figures just issued indicate a plethora of cotton for the wants of the world.

As far as is at present known, the subscriptions to the 5th Japanese domestic loan have reached ¥494,993,025, of which amount ¥29,058,900 was applied for at rates in excess of the price of issue. When all the subscriptions from the provinces have been received, it is believed that the total applications will amount to ¥500,000,000, five times the amount of the loan (¥100,000,000).

The Japan Chronicle announces that it has received sample copies of a newspaper published entirely in Latin. It is published at Bremerhaven, monthly, eight pages, and costs four marks per number. "Tokyo" appears as "Tociene." Is it indicative of the classic student's culture that he is content to wait a month for his "news," and then pay four shillings for a pennyworth?

A Tokyo message to the *Mainichi* states that the Japanese victories at the front seem to be having a favourable influence on Japan's foreign trade. For instance, a number of manufacturers, trading at Calcutta, Bangkok, in Italy, and elsewhere, have recently asked the commercial authorities at Tokyo to obtain them facilities for carrying out direct transactions in connection with Japanese hemp and other products.

Is this "perpetual motion" at last? Explaining the four types of radio-active substances at the Royal Institution recently, Professor J. J. Thomson showed how the Beta substance attracted and repelled an object much in the style of a pendulum. Unless the object were removed, he said, it would be made to swing so long as the radium lasted—say, a million years—so that, with some clockwork attached to the pendulum, we should have a clock that would require winding up only once in a million years.

The rumours published in an evening contemporary concerning "the mysterious ship *Macquarie*" are without foundation, and the mystery alleged to be surrounding the vessel is but a myth. The *Macquarie* is painted black, not a dull drab colour, and is not lying away from other shipping in the harbour. Without a crew to man her, there is no probability of her making a spurt in the direction of Lygon Pass in the darkness of night. The ship is under offer of sale, and negotiations are nearly completed. Until they are Captain St. John George, who is well known on the Australian run, is in command.

By kind permission of Colonel W. G. B. Western, C.B., and Officers, the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel this (Saturday) evening—  
March—"The Duchess of Dantzic" Caryl Overture—"Schubert" ..... Supp.  
Selection from "The Song of Songs" ..... German Value ..... "Source d'Avril" ..... Depot.  
Grand Triumphant March "Entry of the Gladiators" ..... Sullivan  
Dance (Peccolo Solo)..... "Pas des Patineurs" ..... Ar. F. Godfrey  
Selection from "The Pirates of Penzance" ..... Sullivan  
Menu.—Hors d'Oeuvres—Caviare in Eggs, Soup—Mock Turtle Soup, Fish—Boiled, Fish, Sauce Italienne, Entrees—Fricassee of Rabbit and Rice, Ox Tongue a la Financiere, Cucumber au Gratin, Curry—Calcutta, Joints, etc.—Roast Australian Lamb and Onion Sauce, Roast Turkey, and Sausage, Boiled Spiced Beef and Carrots, Cold Sheep's Head, Baked French Bean Salad, Sweet-Corned Pudding, Diplomat Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Apple Charlotte, Topsy Cake, Dessert—office—Fruits.

## STANDARD OIL AND JAPAN.

The *Nagasaki Press* does not say where the following report is circulating; but we presume it is in America, and, therefore, to be accepted with reserve. The Press says:—A report is about that the Japanese Government has approached the Standard Oil Company for a loan of 10,000,000 yen in exchange for a lease of the imphile fields in the northern districts of Japan. Should this report be true, and the project be realised, the Standard Oil Company will be in a position to boast of an enormous progress on the international petroleum market. For, in the opinion of those interested in the industry and trade, the Japanese oilfields will ere long assume a preponderant importance on the Asiatic market, second only to the oilfields of the Dutch East Indies.

## A PROMISING NEW COMPANY.

The British North Borneo Plantations Company (Limited) has a capital of £25,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 and 500,000 shares of 1s. The vendors will receive no other consideration for their property than the right to subscribe for the whole of the 50,000 B shares (which right has been exercised). The whole of the A shares are now offered for subscription. The company is formed to acquire from the Tobacco Company of British North Borneo (Limited) about 7,500 acres of selected tobacco land in the Davay Bay and adjoining districts of British North Borneo, for the purposes of carrying on the business of tobacco and Para rubber cultivation. The B Shares will not rank for Dividend until the Company shall have paid in Dividends to the holders of A Shares, and/or placed to a Cash Reserve, a sum equal to the A Share Capital for the time being issued. Thereafter one moiety of the net divisible profits shall be paid to the holders of the A Shares, and the remaining moiety to the holders of the B Shares.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

RUMOURED GERMAN AGGRESSION.  
NO TRUTH IN IT.

SHANGHAI, 19th May.

The rumour that Germany had landed a force at Haichow, which I informed you was not credited here, is now contradicted by the German Admiral at Tsingtao, who absolutely denies that the German flag was hoisted there.

## ANOTHER BRITISH MILITARY SCANDAL.

MORE "RAGGING."

LONDON, 19th May.

Officers—Kent—punished—captain—half-pay—ragging.

[Such is the "skeletonised" message received last night. We are in some doubt how it should be read, as various interpretations offer themselves. "Some officers in Kent have punished a half-pay captain by the process called 'ragging,' does not seem right. "Some officers in Kent have been punished, on the complaint of a half-pay captain, for 'ragging,' is very little better. "Some officers in Kent have been punished, one captain being compulsorily retired on half pay, for 'ragging," is a wild guess. Our correspondent has unintentionally provided an interesting puzzle which the mess-tables of Hongkong may find easier of solution than we have done.]

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## MORE ASSASSINATIONS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 17th May.

M. Sokolovsky, the Governor of Ufa, has been shot in the Public Gardens of Ufa and his life is despaired of. The assailants escaped.

## SPAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 17th May.

The King of Spain has been appointed a General in the British army, on the occasion of his birthday.

## RUSSIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, 17th May.

An Imperial edict removes the restrictions from Poles and Lithuanians concerning the acquisition of property in nine of the western provinces; restores elections to the Polish nobility, and permits the instruction of the Polish language in the schools.

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 19th May.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE).

EDITH DREW C. CHENG SING.

This was a cross-summons on which the plaintiff claimed \$12.15 from the defendant, who was her houseboy, on account of alleged breakages and petty larcenies.

Last week the defendant sued the plaintiff for \$12, wages owing, and His Honour gave judgment for the amount, but ordered that execution be stayed until the hearing of this cross-summons.

Miss Drew stated that defendant had cracked an ice bucket, and stolen certain quantities of tea and sugar while in her employ.

Further evidence was heard, but His Honour said he could not give judgment on same, and gave judgment for defendant for the amount claimed in the original summons.

CHUNG SUM SHUM v. SU LOI.

This was a claim for \$46.33 due on account of goods sold, together with \$4.50 costs of the proceedings. Judgment was given accordingly.

## MONOPOLY ABOLISHED.

The Shanghai Times publishes the following telegram:

Tokyo, 10th May.—"In view of the fact that the manufacture of salt is of the greatest necessity to the people, and that the costs of the Liangtung peninsula are peculiarly adapted to this industry, the Japanese Government has decided to abolish the former monopoly exercised by the Chinese Government. In future salt manufacture will be an industry for the people in the Liangtung. This will particularly effect the trade of Kaiping and Yinkow, the costs of these districts being already large salt centres. The people will be given every opportunity of engaging in extensive salt enterprises, which will help a country, suffering from the recent ravages of war."

## ADMIRAL FISHER'S IDEA.

When any great discovery is made in any department of human activity, remarks a writer in *St. James's Gazette*, the world is apt to wonder that no one has thought of it before. When, by a few strokes of the pen, the British Navy has become stronger for warlike purposes by some twenty per cent., and, at the same time, the estimates are reduced by a tenth, it is natural to express a similar surprise. Why have we for so long continued to keep sloops and gunboats in unnecessary places and on impossible rivers; why have we continued to look for pirates and old ladies look under the bed for burglars, and locked up some thousands of good men in useless ships to do so, now pursued everywhere. Yet most Englishmen a year ago voted each other on the lack of the thought of our noble altruism in pelting the seas of the world.

## THE WAR.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

## ADMIRAL JONQUIERES INTERVIEWED.

SAIGON, 17th May.

I have to-day had an interview with Admiral Jonquieres in command of the French Asiatic squadron and discussed with him the Baltic Fleet.

The Admiral expressed the opinion that the Russian and Japanese Fleets were about evenly matched and that "the chances of war" would decide the battle. If a few of the Russian ships were disabled by a torpedo attack, Japan would obtain a great advantage. The Admiral did not regard the Fourth Baltic Fleet as of any great importance.

It being suggested that Admiral Rozhdestvensky, now that he had left the coast of Annam, might proceed either to Yulinkan Bay or Gaalong Bay, on the south coast of Hainan, to complete his preparations, Admiral Jonquieres said that both bays were dangerous in typhoons.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

## RUSSIA'S NEW CHIEF ADMIRAL.

LONDON, 19th May.

Admiral (?) Birileff is proceeding to Vladivostok to take supreme command of the Russian fleet.

## CLEARING THE DECKS.

LONDON, 19th May.

All the commercial agents have been requested to leave Vladivostok.

## KLADO'S FURTHER PUNISHMENT.

LONDON, 19th May.

Captain Klado, who lied so strenuously for Russia at the Dogger Bank Commission Enquiry, who fell into disgrace for criticising Russian naval administration in the *Novoe Vremya*, and who was sent to work on the Amur to expiate his offence, has now been dismissed from the Russian service.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## THE FOURTH BALTIC SQUADRON.

LONDON, 17th May.

The fourth Baltic squadron has been ordered to be in readiness to sail on the 14th June.

## A FOOL AND HIS FOLLY.

LONDON, 17th May.

From information received in Saigon, Admiral Rozhdestvensky displays an unmitigated contempt for an international crisis in connection with the neutrality question and declares that he will act as he thinks fit, independently of all other considerations.

## BALTIC NOTES.

SIGHTED NEAR THE FARALLONS.

The exact whereabouts of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet is unknown in Hongkong at present. The latest information available is contained in a private telegram received in the colony yesterday to the effect that a steamer arriving at Singapore had reported sighting 40 ships of the Baltic Fleet on the 16th inst., near the Farallons steaming northward. According to the information we have previously published, the fleet left Honkoku Bay on the morning of the 14th and we judge the distance between the two places to be about 300 miles.

Information is to hand from Saigon that on the 13th inst. there were lying at Saigon and Cape St. James 35 steamers, 19 of them loaded with coal for the Russian fleet and the others loading with coal and provisions. Though we have reason to believe that a strict censorship is still being exercised over telegrams at Saigon, we are informed that news has come to hand that in consequence of strong telegraphic remonstrances from the Governor general all these ships have since left the port. We imagine that if the Russian Fleet is making its way towards Vladivostok, these colliers would be required to follow the fleet northward with all possible speed.

Much speculation has been rife as to whether the Russian Fleet will enter either of the two bays on the South Coast of Hainan to complete its preparations. Reuter, indeed, reported the fleet at Yulin Bay last week but that was incorrect. We learn, however, that on May 10th, a large steamer—a Russian transport—arrived in Yulin Bay at 5.30 a.m. and steamed around slowly taking soundings and bearings until nearly noon, when she steamed away towards the coast of Annam. The Chinese authorities have thought it not unlikely that the Russian fleet would put into one of the harbours of Hainan and have had the coastline strictly watched and appear exceedingly desirous of maintaining strict neutrality.

If the Russian Fleet has been steaming northward since it left Honkoku Bay it should now be in the Formosan Channel, unless the Admiral has chosen to take the Bashi Channel route.

THE RUSSIAN WORKERS.  
"Saigon, like Hongkong, is full of rumours, everybody apparently taking a turn at the invention of news."

THE TWO CAPTIVES.  
It seems to be now generally agreed, remarks the *Japan Mail*, that the two rice-carrying ships captured by the Russians are the *Kish*, consigned to Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company, and the *Oakland*, consigned to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. The former vessel was bound for Yokohama and Yonabaru, and the latter for Shimoda. Both ships and their cargoes were insured against war risks so the owners are not at any loss.

THE THREE MILE LIMIT.  
The *Jiji* says the three mile limit in connection with territorial waters is an antiquated relic of past days when the range of coast defence guns did not reach beyond that distance, and to-day the limit, if at all, should be six miles or so rather than less, in fact, in view of that of high international law authorities. For otherwise the limitation is, simply senseless. In these circumstances the journal claims it to be within this country's right to regard the neutrality of a port as destroyed when its possessor allows the Russian fleet to rendezvous near it, even though the spot of assembly be outside the stereotyped three mile limit, and that this rule should obtain so long as the power that happens to own such a port does not choose to go back on its friendly relationship with us. At all events, it says, the matter is circumstantiated at present has a vital bearing on the question of our national safety, and our Government should be guided by the exigencies of actual happenings and not be hampered by senseless technicalities.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

We commend to the attention of Frenchmen, says the *Japan Mail*, an article which appears in the *Nippon* of the 28th inst. It deals with the subject of French apprehensions as to the future of Indo-China in the event of Japan emerging victorious from the present war. There are many Frenchmen to whom the logic of the Yellow Peril presents itself as a reality. A great many. They do not, perhaps, reason very closely about the spectre's manner of materialization or mode of operation. Their uneasiness is vague, but none the less uncomfortable, and it takes the form that, somehow or other, if Japan becomes the leader of the Orient, Indo-China will not remain in French hands. It is with that apprehension that the *Nippon* deals in a quiet practical manner. It invites the French to reflect calmly whether they are exercising this Yellow Phantom by alienating the goodwill of its alleged representatives. Is it in order to avert its consequences, Japan is the youngest addition to the comity of nations. The eyes of the school she has just entered are upon her. One need not credit her with any special, moral excellence to see that her desire and even her necessity must be to walk circumspectly for many a year, to abstain from any act which might convert into antipathy the hardly won sympathy of Occidental nations. Would it not be wiser to count on that manifest obligation and to cultivate Japan's friendship rather than to alienate her by displays of marked distrust and to anger her by acts of manifest injustice? That is the *Nippon's* article; we venture to think that it merits attention.

## FIGHTING ON THE JAPANESE RIGHT.

A Tokyo telegram to the *N. C. Daily News* says it is officially announced that two regiments of Russian infantry, five squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, from Shanekong, under cover of a furious fire, attacked Ying-nelching on the morning of the 9th inst., and were completely repulsed at about four in the afternoon, leaving sixty killed and a hundred and sixty wounded on the field. The total Russian casualties were over one hundred. One Japanese private was killed and fifty injured. The situation otherwise is unchanged. It is added unofficially that the Japanese captured thirty rifles.

A gale was blowing, and the retiring Russians set fire to the grass and brushwood on the hills to cover their retreat.

It is alleged that this was a reconnaissance in force, in view of Japanese activity in the Tungshua direction.

## SHIPPING.

JAPANESE BUYERS.  
The British steamer *Kaicon* has been sold to Mr. T. Hashimoto, of Nagasaki. She is of 2,101 gross and 1,343 registered tons, and was constructed in 1899.

The Norwegian steamer *Standard*, under charter to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has been sold to the Japanese steamship company. The vessel is of 1,469 tons, and was built in 1903.

The steamer *Prope* has changed hands, the purchaser being Mr. S. Sawayama, of Nagasaki. "HIGHLANDER'S" ACCIDENT.

The British steamer *Highlander*, while entering the harbour of Moji on May 3rd struck on a sunken rock lying about five miles to the north-east of the Mutsuri Island.

THE "BANCA'S" HULLAP.  
The P. and O. steamer *Banca*, from Bombay to Kobe, with a cargo of cotton, went on shore near Matsura Island on the 7th May, owing to a dense fog. As the ship commenced to take in water owing to damage to her bows near the water-line, some of the cargo had to be jettisoned. The *Banca* arrived at Kobe on May 9th when, on enquiry, the *Kobe Herald* was courtedly informed by the local agent, Mr. Alf. Woolley, that, owing to the heavy weather, it had not been possible to board her, and that no report had been received from her commander. Information was to hand of the accident referred to above, but nothing was known of the alleged jettisoning of part of the cargo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The J. C. J. Lin str. *Tyloph* left Kuchinotzu via Amoy and Swatow for this port on the 19th inst., and may be expected here on the 22nd inst.

The H.A.L. str. *Aberlour*, from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp, left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 25th inst., a.m.

The A.L. str. *Nippon* left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PORTUGUESE AND FILIPINO FEUD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 19th May.

SIR, I submit for your inspection a weapon recently taken from a Filipino youth who was concerned in a fracas against a Portuguese. There is a regular feud between the Portuguese and Filipino students at St. Joseph's College. The British magistrate said to the Portuguese: "I advise you not to go to that school. Don't get near those boys." The fact of a border carrying on his person such a knife shows that the surveillance at the College is not satisfactory. Yet St. Joseph's College was solely instituted for Portuguese and Roman Catholic Chinese boys. It was in the days of the Government Central School (now Queen's College) and St. Saviour's School (now St. Joseph's College) that owing to the excessively better education obtainable at the former institution, many Portuguese and Catholic Chinese boys attended that school in preference to going to the St. Saviour's School. The two schools were directed respectively by the late Dr. Stewart and the late Bishop Raimondi. The latter gentleman rightly endeavoured to compete with and surpass, if possible, the energy of his colleague. In the Colony the Bishop could not find the desired teachers to rival those under Dr. Stewart; he had to take a trip to Rome, where he obtained the aid of His Holiness Pius IX. to procure a batch of Brothers of the Christian Schools to conduct the education of Portuguese and Catholic Chinese boys in order to prevent them going to a Protestant school. The St. Joseph's College was then built and handed over to the charge of the Christian Brothers. At that time and until recently up to the time of the conquest of the Philippines by America the Filipino element was unknown in the St. Joseph's College. A few Filipinos, at any one time more than one dozen, who came to Hongkong previous to that date to seek English education, went to the Victoria English School kept by Mr. Braidwood, successor to Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon. Since the conquest of the Philippines a large number of Filipinos came over to this colony, a good proportion of whom being people of pecuniary means. These, and others who remained in Manila, seeing the need of learning the English language, sent their boys to the St. Joseph's College and their girls to the Italian Convent; I do not blame them for doing so. But the consequence has been that the Portuguese flooded the College whilst the Filipinos flooded the Convent. It should, however, have been apparent to the Brothers that the Portuguese and Filipino races cannot agree, from the many palpable facts that have taken place between them in and out of schools. The Filipinos are hot-blooded and it is their nature to resort to the *cuchillo* to settle their differences among themselves and also with others, no matter under what laws they are living. The Portuguese boys, on the other hand, are no cowards and will stand no nonsense from the Filipinos; hence the frequent fighting between the two races.

I remain, Sir, yours &c.  
S. E. P.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## THE NEXT GYMKHANA.

The programme of events to be held at the Second Meeting of the Gymkhana Club, on 17th June, comprises (1st) a 1 Mile Flat Race for Hongkong subscription Grifflins of any season, (2nd) a Tent Pegging Competition, (3rd) the Gymkhana Challenge Cup, (4th) the Ladies' Nomination event, a "Dispatch Race," (5th) the Hurdle Race for the Challenge Cup, and (6th) a Mile-and-a-quarter Handicap.

## DOWIE'S DUPED DISCIPLES.

Want of food is disillusioning disciples of the "profit" at Zion City, and the reign of Dowie is becoming a palpable fiasco. On March 11th, according to the New York papers, hundreds of Zionites, defying the apostle's stringent ukase, which forbids the purchase of food outside the Dowie stores, flooded the stores of the neighbouring town of Wankegan. Others, lacking funds to buy food without Dowie's jurisdiction, are said to be starving.

The importation of food into Zion City has practically ceased, and two carloads of provisions stood unopened within the town, because there are no funds to meet the bill of lading. Zion City commercial paper finds no purchasers at 12 cents in the dollar, and Zion securities are going begging.

One of the richest deacons of the "Christian Catholic Church," has been openly attacked and defied by a sturdy member of the flock.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 19th at 12.5 p.m. the barometer has risen in W. Japan, and fallen again on the E. coast of China. Pressure appears to be over Central China. Gradients continue slight over S. China, and moderate S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Light to moderate S.E. winds; showery.

## PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 19th April.

This is really the season *par excellence* when Paris looks its best. There are so many trees and flowers to be met with in this beautiful city that as soon as the spring-time awakening sets in, the whole aspect of the French capital undergoes a change. The boulevards, the avenues, and the parks and gardens put on their verdant dress, while the air is full of fragrance, coupled with the twittering of many sparrows. Attracted by the fine weather, the spring rush of English and Americans has begun in all earnestness. To see Paris in the spring-time is the most friendly advice that anyone can give to all those anxious to behold this charming city in its loveliest form; the thousands of visitors who never fail to flock here every Easter is in itself a convincing proof that the attractions of the French capital as a pleasure resort are in no danger of losing their hold on Anglo-Saxons. The first swallows of the year have already made their welcome appearance; these first harbingers of spring are said by knowing Parisians to be the chimney swallows, which precede by a week or so the window swallows, who are not so eager to leave the shores of Africa.

## MOTOR BOATS.

The Motor Boat week at Monaco—an annual event in which the Prince of Monaco takes the keenest interest—began under the most distressing of circumstances. Rough weather completely spoilt the races, while many narrow escapes took place. Had it not been for the prompt assistance rendered by various crafts, several of the intrepid competitors would have lost their lives. As it was, not a few of the motor boats became total wrecks. As soon as the weather permits the first race will be run over again.

## LA DUSE.

Signora Duse continues to carry everything before her, and her present season bids fair to be a very remarkable one in the opinion of French critics. The complete success which the fair Italian actress achieved a few evenings ago as *Catherine* in that delightful "La Femme de Claude"—a character which by reason of its complexities, perturbations, and indecision has baffled every French actress who has essayed it up to now, surpassed all her admirers' expectations.

## EASTER GIFTS.

In Paris, where gallantry is carried to the level of a science, such an occasion as Easter is not allowed to pass without bringing to the ladies that we admire, or pretend to admire, the most beautiful presents in the way of love offerings that our minds can imagine, or our purses can afford. Now according to Parisian *etiquette*, the only presents that a gentleman may make to a lady without compromising her fair renown consist of flowers or of confectionery. The show of Easter eggs this year promises to be much better than last. There are eggs of every size and description, from the simple eggshell, enriched with some floral design, to the elaborate affair of plush and satin. There are eggs done up in hampers packed with straw, as well as eggs arranged in cardboard boxes with separate compartments as though packed for the parcels post. One of the newest ideas is a basket-work sofa, done up with blue ribbons, and with a practicable seat stuffed with straw and eggs. Another pretty notion is a basket of scarlet straw made like the top of a pigeon-house, and trimmed with a row of red plush pom-poms. The interior is full of eggs filled with sweetmeats. Birds' nests appear in many of the designs, bedecked with the prettiest of grapes and flowers. Stuffed birds too play an important part in this year's Easter offerings, some of the groups being of a rather comic description. One reveals a bird with a wheelbarrow, another propels a satin boat through a sea of straw and shavings; under the sea are "treasures of the deep" in the form of excellent sugar eggs.

## WHERE EDWARD VII STAYED.

It is no longer a secret that the British Embassy here—one of the most palatial mansions in this capital—is being prepared for the reception of King Edward and Queen Alexandra who propose staying two days in Paris on their return from their Mediterranean cruise. Those who spread like wildfire has given intense satisfaction to Parisians, and last but not least the subjects of His Majesty in Paris. It may not be generally known that the British Embassy which was formerly called the Hotel Borghese, was at one time the favourite residence of the Princess Pauline, sister of Bonaparte. It was purchased by the British Government soon after the peace in 1814, and with its beautiful gardens is decidedly one of the most noble residences in this metropolis.

## THE FATTED CAMEL.

Last Sunday witnessed the centenary of the *Procession de Neuf Crus*. The fat ox was used borne in triumph through the principal streets of Paris, and along the Boulevards to La Villette, escorted by quite an army of butchers and cooks. The *corbys* which was a brilliant one consisted of four hundred horses, and two thousand men and women. A salwart drum-major marched at its head, there being also buglers, a band, a car representing the four seasons, and finally Romans with gilded horses bedecked with showy ribbons, standing high on a car, especially constructed to carry the enormous beast weighing 1,450 kilos, and the surrounding mummers. The day being fine, Parisians, who delight in *fetes* of this kind, thoroughly enjoyed themselves; by way of additional attractions for the million there were balloon ascents, open-air dancing, and games of every description.

## HARDLY LIKELY.

It is quite probable that the French are right in concluding that the King may go as far as Tangiers, for the express purpose of advising the Sultan of Morocco to listen to the counsel, and accept the offices of France. This would completely take the "shine" out of the Kaiser's recent theatrical visit, which had for object the fall of that popular and clever French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé. The latter is not in the odour of sanctity with the German Emperor, as most people are aware, who would very much like to see him replaced by a more easily manageable Minister. There is really no necessity for an international conference which would be charged with settling the Morocco question. Now that England and France understand each other better than they have ever done before, there is good reason for concluding that matters will arrange themselves before long and without the aid of the Kaiser, who is quite an outsider in the affair. The good faith of France is now proved so that French policy in Morocco will be able to report progress, sooner than people expect. There are still many discontented persons in France, who condemn the Anglo-French agreement, but as they do not represent the true opinion of the country, they deserve to be ignored. Everything will come right in the end.

## NAVAL AMENITIES.

Elaborate preparations are being made at Brest in view of the coming visit of the British fleet. The Mayor and Municipality have voted all the money required for the grand festivities; streets are to be gayly decorated, while there will be illuminated fetes at night in the town. Banquets and balls are to be given to both officers and men of the fleet; while artists have been specially engaged in Paris to give performances at the theatre. The reception will be an exceptionally handsome one in every sense of the word.

## MOTOR-BOAT RACE RESULTS.

On the motor boat races being resumed last Tuesday at Monte Carlo, Britain won a splendid victory in pouring rain, the 62 miles being won by Macdonald steering a *Napier II*, in 2 hrs. 25 minutes; another Englishman, Edge, came in second. Other boats including the *Targuise*, driven by a lady, broke down.

## ELABORATE ROBBERY AT WEST POINT.

The four Chinese accused of holding up the residence of a clerk at Water Street, West Point, on the 5th May, and stealing therefrom jewellery, etc., to the value of \$80, particulars of which were recorded in a previous issue, were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday, when Inspector Collett conducted the case on behalf of the Police.

Mrs. Barros stated—My husband, who is a clerk in the Rope works, left early on the morning of the robbery. On the 4th May, the day prior to the robbery, two men called at my house with the avowed intention of putting up fireworks and a skylight. The third defendant is one of the men. He told me he had been sent by the Government. I asked him if he had any written instructions, but he simply said he had been sent by the contractor, and told me to put my things in order, as they would be ready to commence work next morning. They then left, and next morning about 6.45 four men came—the four prisoners in the dock—but the second defendant entered with kits of carpenter's tools. They told me to clear away my furniture. Besides myself, my adopted daughter and my godson were present. I was sitting down on a chair on the second floor when they entered, and passed through to the kitchen. I followed them, accompanied by my godson. The first defendant and my godson then began to remove the furniture. I was looking on when the first defendant seized me by the neck with both hands and another of the robbers, not present, held his hand over my mouth. The fourth defendant, with axe upraised, threatened to chop me to death. Another of the robbers caught hold of me by the hands, and removed my bangles, rings and hairpins. My bangles are valued at \$35, my rings at \$10, and my hairpins at \$15. The first defendant then released me, and the robbers forthwith turned their attention to my adopted daughter, who was standing at the door; the fourth defendant rubbing cayenne pepper in her eyes and mouth and attempting to relieve her of a gold mounted bangle, which he could not get off her wrist. While this was taking place my godson ran down stairs to the first floor and gave the alarm. Then the robbers, with the exception of the first defendant, ran away. He also endeavoured to escape, but was stopped by the man residing on the first floor, who struggled with him until Sanitary Inspector Frith, who lives next door, came to his assistance, and the men were handed over to the Police.

## THE SOLUBLE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first attempt to float this company having failed, another but much less ambitious affair for capital is now being made. The company was formed to purchase and acquire the business of the "Soluble Tea Syndicate, Limited," a company which was incorporated in Ceylon in September, 1902, and to carry on the manufacture of soluble tea both in England and Ceylon. Twenty-five thousand ordinary £1 shares are now being offered for public subscription, and the directors will proceed to allotment if ten thousand shares are taken up. It was originally thought there would be no difficulty in inducing the public to subscribe the whole of the £250,000, but at which figure the company is capitalised, but it is only desired at the present time to form a small company to work the business. So far small company the issue has been underwritten, and none of the shares have been underwritten.

A Borliss newspaper recently contained the following advertisement:—"Wanted, for a first-class restaurant, shortly to be opened, a few well-dressed gentlemen of elegant appearance and distinguished manners, to attract customers. Meals free, and commission."

## JAPAN'S MILITARY FORCES.

## FURTHER DRAFTS ON THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The Official Gazette of the 21st April published an Imperial Ordinance—No. 157—empowering the Minister of State for War to make further drafts upon the Territorial Army. As the Ordinance requires some explanation, remarks the Japan Mail, we shall translate it paragraph by paragraph.

Art. 1.—The first article says that "the Minister of State for War shall be competent to enact the necessary regulations for redrafting into reliefs (*hojuchi*) the following classes of men serving in the Territorial Forces:—

(a) Those serving in the First Territorial Army.

By this are understood those who have finished their service as Second Reservists (*gohshi*) and those who, having been called out as reliefs, have finished their period of service as such.

(b) Those who have served six weeks with the colours and have been drafted immediately into the Territorial Forces.

Six weeks' service men are those having certificates of graduation from Normal Schools, and cadets in public or private Elementary Schools. According to the Japanese military system such persons are drafted into the Territorial Forces after six weeks' service with the colours. They will now be liable to be enrolled among the reliefs.

(c) Those who, having finished their period as Second Reliefs, have been drafted into the Territorial Forces.

According to the law originally in force the period of service as First Reliefs was 7 years 4 months, and that as Second Reliefs 1 year 4 months. This law was changed last year in the sense of abolishing the distinction between First Reliefs and Second Reliefs, and making the total period of liability to be called out as reliefs 12½ years.

(d) Those who, being in excess of the number of conscripts required, have been drafted into the Territorial Forces.

This refers to those who, at the time of conscription, have not drawn any of the lots for service.

In time of war or emergency it shall be competent for the Minister of State for War to make, in accordance with the system of redrafting into the reliefs, such regulations as may be necessary for re-drafting any of the Territorial Forces not enumerated in the above categories.

(f) This simply means that in case the prescribed categories prove to be not exhaustive, the Minister of State for War may take steps to bring the omissions into the new system.

Art. II.—In calling out men of the Territorial Forces the Minister of State for War shall be competent to employ the ordinary enrolment system, and to conform with the provisions of the Army Enrolment Law with reference to enrolling conscripts or reliefs.

Provided that the Minister of State for War shall be competent to determine the time for exceptional enrolment and for disbanding.

The above Ordinance became operative from the day of promulgation. It will probably be difficult for lay readers to comprehend its provisions, and we may, therefore, explain briefly that it places at the disposal of the War Office for the purpose of reliefs—

(1) The First Territorial Army, a youth in Japan liable for conscription at the full age of 20. Then, if called out, he serves 3 years with the colours; 4½ with the First Reserves (*yobai*) and 10 with the Second Reserves. Then, at the age of 37½ years, he is drafted into the Territorial Forces with which he serves until he is 40. There is a First Territorial Army and a Second Territorial Army, but the distinction between them need not be immediately remembered. It will be remembered that an important Ordinance was issued last year, and that it was generally spoken of as rendering the territorial forces liable for re-drafting into the field. This was a sufficient explanation for ordinary purposes.

But the accurate fact was that the period of service prior to entering the Territorial Forces was extended by five years. The previous system had been that 3 years with the colours, 4½ years with the First Reserves (*yobai*) and 5 years with the Second Reserves (*gohshi*). Thereafter a man entered the First Territorial Army and his military service was virtually at an end. In other words, supposing that he joined the colours at the age of 20—full age, not the age according to the Japanese method of counting, he passed into the First Territorial Army at 23½ years, having been borne on the active roll for 3½ years. But last year's Ordinance lengthened the period with the Second Reserves from 5 to 10 years, and thus on the one hand, deferred the age of being drafted into the Territorial Forces from 33½ to 37½, and on the other, added to the available field army all men who though already in the First Territorial Army, had not completed 5 years' service with it. Now what the Ordinance just promulgated does is to extend the liability to the whole First Territorial Forces also, so that whereas men previously ceased to be liable at the age of 37½ years, they now remain liable until the age of 40.

Another point must be noted. When conscripts are called out, a certain proportion of them are placed on the roll of "reliefs." Men on the relief list are liable to be summoned to service with the colours at any moment during a period of 12½ years. Then they pass into the First Territorial Army (at the age of 38½) and have hitherto ceased to be liable for further service in the field. But these also are brought back into the service. So also do the six-weeks' colour service men and the men that have escaped the lot, at the time of conscription as explained above.

Yet another change has been made. It relates to the Second Territorial Army; namely, that all units of that Army whose period of service would have expired on the 1st of May next or at any subsequent date, will continue to be liable for service.

Here it is necessary to explain the difference between the First and the Second Territorial Armies. The First consists of all that have served with the colours and with the Reserves, as well as all that have been actually called out as Reliefs. The Second consists of all other classes, as six-weeks' service men, men that have been borne on the roll of reliefs for 12½ years but have not been actually called out; men that have escaped the lot at the time of conscription and so on.

It is understood that the power vested in the Minister of War by this Ordinance will not be immediately exercised, and, indeed, may not be exercised at all; the measure is merely precautionary. What the Ordinance effects immediately is to remove any arbitrary element from the method of summoning men from the Territorial Army to the colours. The plan hitherto pursued has been to divide the total number of units into various groups, and to select an arbitrarily. But the second Article of the Ordinance directs that the Minister shall follow the regular system applicable in the army under normal circumstances.

It is not permissible to discuss here what addition the above Ordinances will make to the numerical potentiality of the Japanese field army.

## NOTICE.

## WE HAVE THIS DAY

REMOVED TO NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUNCK, silk hosiery manufacturer, and Next Door to our Former Address.

## LONG. HING &amp; CO.

DEALERS IN PHOTO GOODS.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

## GREAT ANTWERP SCHEME.

£10,000,000 FOR DOCKS.

We briefly reported among our paragraphs yesterday the important decision of Antwerp to improve their shipping facilities. Here are further particulars.

The Antwerp Chamber of Commerce has arrived at the most important decision of the past twenty years, during which time the central government and the city have been at loggerheads over projects for enlarging the port. The Chamber has voted unanimously a resolution completely favouring the Government's gigantic project for the enlargement of the port, which will cost nearly £10,000,000. It is now assured, will cost nearly £10,000,000. The Antwerp country is enthusiastic over the project, which will make Antwerp the greatest port of the world in area. The works will occupy ten years in completion.

Antwerp is preparing with great confidence and boldness for an enormous future increase of its trade. A clear idea as to the position and progress of the prosperous Scheldt town among the shipping centres of Europe can be obtained from some figures printed among the conclusions of the Royal Commission on the Port of London. They show the totals of tonnage entered the advance in trade during the period from 1890 to 1899 at a number of the principal British and Continental commercial harbours. The following are the most instructive:

Harbour	1890	1899	Inc.	per cent.
London	13,141,455	15,383,238	2,241,783	17
Liverpool	5,408,378	9,468,115	4,059,737	75
Hamburg	5,202,835	7,765,950	2,563,115	49
Antwerp	4,517,898	6,542,163	2,024,265	45
Rotterdam	2,918,425	6,323,072	3,404,647	116

Even more eloquent is the following table, displaying the strides forward made by Antwerp during each decade of the second half of last century:

Year	Ton entered	Inc.	per cent.
1850	1,314,455	350,000	26
1860	1,840,000	525,545	29
1870	2,922,835	1,082,835	37
1880	4,517,898	1,595,063	35
1890	6,542,163	2,024,265	31
1899	9,468,115	2,925,952	31

That a large portion of the entire of the Antwerp trade, which was once the monopoly of the Thames, was passing to the Port of Belgium and Dutch ports has been known for many years, and witnesses before the Royal Commission directed particular attention to the increase in the number of ships entering the port. The Belgian port in one important detail bears a strong resemblance to London; it is situated sixty miles from the mouth of the Scheldt, and is therefore about as far from the open sea as its great English rival. Its river quays, including a stretch under construction, are a length of 17,500ft. There are eight docks and three basins, with a total area of 170 acres and a water frontage of 3600ft. For some time this re-arrangement has been very inadequate. A special report laid before the Port of London Commission stated that the berths provided numbered ninety-eight, and that as many as forty vessels were usually waiting for positions. Other deficiencies of which experts had cause to complain were the sand banks in the river and the shortness of the six dry docks, of which only one could take in a vessel 110ft long. The contrary with regard to the extension of the port is of long standing. The Government plan was to make a cutting, known as the Grand Coupure, across a bend of the Scheldt, and to utilise one bank of the new channel for berths. On the other hand, the municipal authorities, who fear this diversion might injure the character of the town, proposed that the chord of the loop should be excavated as a dock, with locked entrances at both ends, and branch basins, similar to those at Tilbury, but more numerous and much longer. The total water surface thus secured would be about 800 acres, or nearly double the area of the entire system controlled by the London and India Docks Company.

## THE MONEY BATTLE.

In the March number of the *Century* is an article on the "Outlook for Reform in Russia." The writer had the good fortune to interview Mr. Witte on the present situation. One sentence is significant: "The Japanese cannot resist our finances. I have nothing to say of the other two factors—the army and navy. Perhaps the Japanese can carry on the war one and a-half, two, or at the most two and a-half years. Considering the finances alone, we can keep it up for four years. Our factors being left out of account, the Japanese can, therefore, be brought to sue for peace by their financial ruin."

Coming from so able and representative a man as Mr. Witte, the above is ominous. It shows where lies the hope of Russia. Few even of their most optimistic statesmen probably build largely on the Baltic fleet. But may not the war go on, and though the Russians continue to be defeated, yet at last, Japan, unable, from financial distress, to put her soldiers in the field, the war shall end with a crowning triumph for the nation that has the 1st dollar and the last man?

That is the point. Wholesale murder according to military critics is being permitted, not because Russia has even a fighting chance of winning in the field, but because she hopes to come down with trumps when her antagonist has played her last card.

It is the hope of the gambler, and unfortunately all history is against her. Let anyone who doubts this read Macaulay's brilliant account of how the debt of Great Britain grew from millions, which were to be too great a burden for the British people, to hundreds of millions which that people came to carry with ease.

It is an old statement of facts, about the man behind the gun. What about the man behind the dollar? Where is the man wise enough or foolish enough to get a limit to the amount of debt which the Japanese people can carry? And last, was any nation ever obliged to sue for peace that had won victories both on land and sea such as Japan has during the short period this war has run? Two men Mr. Witte has forgotten—the Russian peasant who pays for defeats, and the Japanese who is winning victories and fighting for Fatherland.—N.C. Daily News.



## LIGHT WINES.

BOTTLES AND MOSELLES.

	1 doz.	2 doz.
LAUBENHEIMER	Bottles 4	Bottles 8
GRAACHER	\$15.00	\$15.00
NIESENHEIMER	14.00	16.00
HOCHHEIMER	20.00	22.00
LIEBEAUMILCH	24.00	26.00
CALIFORNIA REISLING	6.50	7.50
DO HOCK	6.50	7.50

## WHITE WINES.

	1 doz.	2 doz.
GRAV'S	Bottles 4	Bottles 8
Do "Superior"	\$ 8.50	\$ 9.50
SAUTERNE	11.50	11.50
Do "Superior"	10.50	11.50
Do H.A.P.	14.00	16.00
Do HAUT (Hannapier)	27.00	—
Ch. Yquem, 1894 Vintage	34.00	—

## H. PRICE &amp; CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## BABY'S FUTURE

Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills

When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest and most effective treatment available, viz., the Cuticura Treatment. Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin troubles of infants and children, and the comfort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preventing, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoying irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Cuticura Tablets, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Soap, are sold throughout the world. Dependable Dealers:—Cuticura Resolvent, 10¢ per bottle; Cuticura Soap, 10¢ per box; Cuticura Ointment, 10¢ per jar. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

Prepared by J. C. Williams, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

See "Baby's Future" in "How to Cure Baby Diseases."

169-3

## COPPER-ALLOY METAL PENS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

WILL NOT CORRODE IN WARM, DAMP CLIMATES.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LD., Edinburgh.

DR. NEWELL WILSON, DENTIST.

Latest American Methods. Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations. Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

1st FLOOR, WATKINS' BUILDINGS, 31, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1904.

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**NOTICE.**  
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Editor.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: Presses. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Libers.  
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**MR. SCHELLO SWART** has this day been authorized to sign our firm per procuration.  
**EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.,**  
G. HARLING,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1905. [1254]

**AS MR. HERMANN PAUL'S** contract with our firm terminates this day by mutual agreement he ceases to sign our firm per procuration.  
**EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.,**  
G. HARLING,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1905. [1255]

**THE SECOND MEETING** of the Season will be held on SATURDAY, 17th June, at HAPPY VALLEY (Weather Permitting).  
G. G. MACKIE,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1905. [1256]

**ADVERTISER** would like to hear from a Married Couple desirous of sharing a Furnished House excellently situated on the higher level. Address in first instance, "BETA,"  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1905. [1257]

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## INTIMATIONS.

**IM Handelregister des Konsulats ist zu der Firma CARLOWITZ & CO. eingetragen worden:**  
Dem Kaufmann GUSTAV BINDER in Kanton ist am 15. Mai 1905 Prokura erteilt worden.  
Canton, den 17. Mai 1905.  
**KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.**  
1244

**GERMAN** Export house want to act as BUYING AGENTS for a Hongkong firm. First-class references given. Advertisers have the best connections amongst the leading manufacturers. Please address "N. L. 8123" care of Rudolf Mosse, Munich, Bavaria, Germany. 1245

**NOTICE.**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. HART BUCK in our Firm Cashed on the 1st May, 1905.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.**  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [1243]

**TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**  
**TAKE NOTICE** that I will not be Responsible for, as from the date hereof, any Debt or Debts contracted by my wife, ZAHARA MOOSDEEN.  
**A. R. MOOSDEEN.**  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1905. [1201]

**EMPLOYMENT WANTED.**  
**ADVERTISER** is open to KEEP a SET of BOOKS or any OFFICE WORK during his Leisure Hours.  
Apply by letter to—  
BOX 715,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905. [1210]

**WANTED.**  
**YOUNG** Gentleman desires situation as GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT. Has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping, Typewriting, and can also speak the Chinese Colloquial fluently. Excellent references.  
Apply to—  
C. R.,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1905. [1192]

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE.**  
**COLLEGIATE COURSE.**  
**STUDENTS** will have the CHOICE of attending either the COMMERCIAL or the SCIENTIFIC COURSE.  
For detailed Prospectus.  
Apply to—  
HEAD MASTER,  
Queen's College, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [1226]

**NOTICE.**  
**APPLICATIONS** are invited for the appointment of an EUROPEAN WARDMASTER, which is now vacant in the Government Civil Medical Department of Hongkong.  
Applicants with certificates of character, should be forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Government Civil Hospital not later than Noon of the 24th instant.  
Salary, £210 a year rising by triennial increments of £20 to £150 a year, with uniform and free furnished bachelor's quarters.  
Applicants must be under 35 years of age.  
**FRANCIS CLARK,**  
Principal Civil Medical Officer.  
Government Civil Medical Department,  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905. [1209]

**NOTICE.**  
**GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD.**  
**ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS**  
THIS Old Established Firm especially Cater for Ship and Engine Repairing. The Works may be reached in 10 minutes from Black Pier by Ricksha or Electric Tram. Launches will call alongside vessels in the harbour lying the Call Flag E.  
Telephone 142.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1905.

**DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S**  
**MERCHANT NAVY**  
**NAVY BOILED**  
**LONG FLAX**  
**RELIANCE CROWN**  
**TARPAILING**  
**ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & CO.**  
Sole Agent.  
THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

**CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO MACAO!**  
The Steamship  
"HONAM."  
2,300 tons. Captain H. D. Jones, will make a Special Trip EVERY SUNDAY to Macao and back. Leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M., arriving at Macao about Noon. Hour of departure—From Macao from 4 P.M. to 7 P.M. to suit tide, arriving at Hongkong about 3 hours after departure.  
FARES:—  
First Class Single \$2 ... Return \$4.  
Second Class Single \$1 ... Return \$2.  
Children under 12 half price.  
Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Hongkong Hotel), or on board the steamer. No Chits will be accepted, and Servants' passages must be paid for.  
**T. ARNOLD,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1905. [1184]

**CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO.**  
**GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.**  
The Steamship  
"YINGKING," 1,978 Tons.  
From this date until further notice. The following fares will be charged.  
First Class Single Ticket ... \$1.00  
Return ... 2.00  
First Class with Cabin Single Journey ... 2.00  
Return ... 3.00  
Second Class Single ... 0.80  
Return ... 1.50  
Third Class Single ... 0.50  
Return ... 0.50  
Meals \$1.00 each.  
The steamer leaves Hongkong every Sunday at 8.30 A.M., arriving at Macao about Noon; leaves Macao on Return Journey at 7.30 P.M., arriving back at Hongkong about 11 P.M.  
**YUK ON S.S. CO., LTD.,**  
216, Wing Lok Street.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [1237]

**LESSONS IN FRENCH.**  
**NEW** and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.  
**B. R.,**  
Care of Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [1222]

## AUCTIONS

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
**TO-DAY (SATURDAY),**  
the 20th May, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
**JAPANESE CURIOS,**  
Comprising—  
**OLD SATSUMA FINE CLOISONNE, BRONZES, IVORIES, PANELS, AND ORNAMENTS, WATER-COLOUR PICTURES, AND HANDSOME SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, &c., &c.**  
TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.  
**V. I. RENEDIOS,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [1250]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
**WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,**  
the 24th and 25th May, 1905, at 10 A.M., each day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDAY NAVAL VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES.  
Comprising—  
**FIXED OVERHANGING SHEERS, complete with CHAINS AND BLOCKS, and capable of lifting 20 tons—Test load 30 tons, ELECTRIC CABLE MACHINE, VENTILATING BRASS, COPPER, IRON, MANGANESE, BRONZE, PAPER, STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, BLANKETS, PROVISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.**  
Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [1336]

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## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
CHUYEN, Chinese steamer, 19th May, from Canton.  
CHUAN, British str., 2852, H. W. Kenrick, 19th May, from Shanghai 18th May. Mails and General. P. & O. S. N. Co.  
GRONV, British battleship, 19th May, from Mies Bay.  
HAINUN, British str., 636, A. J. Robson, 19th May, from Amoy and Swatow 18th May. General. P. & O. S. N. Co.  
HOGUE, British cruiser, 19th May, from Mies Bay.  
LAFRAN, British str., 1351, J. B. Jackson, 19th May, from Saigon 18th May. Rice and Mail. Chinese.  
LEONARDO, German str., 1245, Kalkofen, 18th May, from Chinkiang 13th May. Rice, Oil, and Fruit. Siemens & Co.  
PURNIA, British str., 2240, Packham, 19th May, from Singapore 14th May. General. Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
TAMING, British str., 1850, Outerbridge, 19th May, from Manila 16th May. General. Butterfield & Swire.  
WESTERN HALL, British str., 2068, Swanton, 18th May, from Mies Bay 12th May. Coal. Dodwell & Co.  
WUHU, British str., 1228, E. Richards, 19th May, from Wuhu 12th May. General. Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCE.

At the Harbour Master's Office.  
19th May.  
Brand, Norwegian str., for Kobe.  
Hellas, German str., for Shanghai.  
Hongkong, French str., for Peking.  
Lafayette, British str., for Singapore.  
Raid, British str., for Manila.  
Wuhu, British str., for Canton.

## DEPARTURES.

19th May.  
BRIGAVIA, German str., for Shanghai.  
CHUYEN, British str., for Hongkong.  
DREYER, British str., for Coast Ports.  
LEONARDO, British str., for Manila.  
SHANGHAI, British str., for Shanghai.  
TOLSON, German str., for Saigon.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Hainun reports: Dense fogs throughout.  
The British str. Purnia reports: Fine weather and much sun.  
The British str. Taming reports: Light winds and fine weather throughout.  
The British str. Lafrette reports: Weather fine and clear throughout voyage, light S.E. winds.  
The British str. Hainun reports: Moderate N.E. to S.E. winds and calm. Bazy throughout, moderate to calm sea.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

19th May.  
ABERDEEN DOCK—Tuning.  
DOWSON DOCK—Mullide, Heathburn, Hailas, Gulf of Venice, Brumhilde, Athenian, Jacob Diederichsen.  
COMMONS DOCK—Doric.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"HAINUN."  
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, 20th inst., at 4 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPIERRE & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 1242

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"PURNIA."  
Captain J. B. Pearson, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at DAY-LIGHT.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 1232

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.  
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MAESELLER, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship  
"ERNEST SIMONS"  
Captain Bourdon, will be despatched for MAR-SEILLES on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 1 p.m.  
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.  
Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.  
Next sailings will be as follows:  
S.S. "POLYNESIE" ... 13th June.  
S.S. "CALEDONIE" ... 27th June.  
S.S. "OCEANIE" ... 11th July.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 12

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Callings: Timor, Port Darwin and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship  
"EASTERN."  
Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at Noon.  
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.  
A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are on board.  
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. 1171

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BEERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	HYOON	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	GAUCUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th July.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	DARDANUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	CALCHAS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th June.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	1 m.		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 30th inst., at 1 p.m.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	ROON	Ger. str.	1 m.		MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	C. FERD. LAEIZ	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th June.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th June.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	STHONIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ACILIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th July.
TRIPOLI, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MARIA VALERIE	Aus. str.	1 m.		SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 1st June, P.M.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	PRIAM	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th July.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	ATHOL	Brit. str.	1 m.		SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	SAGAMI	Brit. str.	1 m.		DODWELL & CO., LD.	About 31st inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd June.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	KENNES	Brit. str.	1 m.		STANDARD OIL CO.	Early in July.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	KENNES	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE &c. VIA JAPAN.	YANGTZE	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 31st inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE &c. VIA JAPAN.	HYADES	Am. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st June.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	LAERTES	Ger. str.	1 m.		DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.	On 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA, &c.	CHANGHIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 30th inst., at Daylight.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA, &c.	LAERTES	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	LAERTES	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th June.
TIEN-TSIN VIA CHEFOO	CHANGHIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 14th June, at Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	WUHU	Brit. str.	1 m.		P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	TEIUN	Brit. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 26th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	NISSON	Aus. str.	1 m.		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	SEIKO	Brit. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	FRITHJOF	Ger. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	PROTEUS	Ger. str.	1 m.		SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 28th inst., P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	PURNIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	RUHM	Brit. str.	1 m.		SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	YENANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.		MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	BORNEO	Ger. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	ONANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 30th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	GREGORY APCAR	Brit. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	LAISANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	TILATAP	Dut. str.	1 m.		JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.  
Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRISTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATE.	FREIGHT.
SENEGAMBIA (Havre and Hamburg)	On 28th May.	Freight.
C. FERD. LAEIZ (Havre and Hamburg)	On 12th June.	Freight.
BRISGAVIA (Havre and Hamburg)	On 28th June.	Freight.
SITHONIA (Havre and Hamburg)	On 12th July.	Freight.
ACILIA (Havre and Hamburg)	On 28th July.	Freight.
NUBIA (New York via Suez)	On 2nd June.	Freight.

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloons and cabins amply lighted throughout by electricity.  
For Further Particulars, apply to  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE  
HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and midships. Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	Manila	Sat., 20th May, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	Sat., 27th May, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. 115

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)  
S.S. "ATHEOLL" ... On 20th May, 4 p.m.  
S.S. "NORDPOL" ... On 15th June.  
S.S. "INDRAWADI" ... On 25th July.  
For freight and further information apply to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 1004

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES

BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"FRITHJOF"	SUNDAY, 21st May, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CLARA JENSEN"	SUNDAY, 21st May, at 10 a.m.
AMOY AND FOCHOW	"BENJON"	THURSDAY, 25th May, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"TRIUMPH"	SUNDAY, 28th May, at 8 a.m.
AMOY AND FOCHOW	"A. HANSEN"	
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"PROTEUS"	
AND AMOY	"CARL MOLLER"	

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Bradley & Co.,  
Late  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 114

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.  
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA  
VIA  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
HYADES	3,753	Wright	Tuesday, May 23rd
PLEIADIS	3,753	F. G. Purinton	Friday, June 30th
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	Wednesday, July 12th
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	Tuesday, August 8th

\* Cargo only.  
CHEAPPFARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw ss. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.  
For further information apply to—  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
GENERAL AGENTS.  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. 17

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, &c. CHUSAN. H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R. Noon, 20th May. See Special Advertisement.

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, PALMA. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R. About 27th May. Freight only.

MOJI and KOBE. (Passing through the Inland Sea) G. W. Cockman, R.N.R. May. Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to  
L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 1

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG VIA ISLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR  
OPERATING IN  
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

CONNECTION WITH THE  
STEAMSHIP  
Tons. CAPTAIN TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON

"ARABIA"	4,483	Bahle	May 23rd, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schuldt	May 31st, 1905.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	June 26th, 1905.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Brohmer	July 16th, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to  
ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 113

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)  
STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA and SAMARANG	"ONANG"	Saturday, 20th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Tuesday, 23rd May, 3 p.m.
TIEN-TSIN VIA CHEFOO	"ESANG"	Friday, 26th May, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 26th May, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 30th May, 3 p.m.

\* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 118

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship  
"CHUSAN."  
Captain H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R. carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 20th May, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's ss. "Himalaya," 6,888 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for Franco, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Persia," due in London on the 2nd July, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to  
L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1905. 1

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship  
"GREGORY APCAR."  
Captain J. G. Offiant, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1905. 1215

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.  
STEAM FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to TAWAO, LAHAD DATU, LABUAN, JOLO, ZAMBOANGA AND MENADO.

THE Company's Steamship  
"BORNEO."  
Captain E. Mahle, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 1252

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE, NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR  
FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th May, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND," Captain Leuz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linan can be wanted on board.

For Further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. 1139

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
TRIESTE AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship  
"MARIA VALERIE."  
Captain Barbarovich, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 1st June, P.M.

This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,  
Agents.  
Princes' Buildings.  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1905. 13

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."  
Captain T. Austin, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong, on Week Days, at 7.30 a.m.; and on Sundays, at 8.30 a.m. Departs from Macao on Week Days about 2.30 p.m. and on Sundays at 6.30 p.m.

Fares—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), Single \$3, Return Ticket \$5. 2nd Class \$1. 3rd











CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY,  
A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL.BY  
CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE,  
MEMBER OF CHINA REFORM PARTY.Author of "The Mystic Flower Land,"  
"Travels in the Transcaspian," &c. &c.

WITH NOTES BY THE AUTHOR.

(Continued from last Saturday).

"True, true, my observant son, but circumstances advise the change," replied the father, tapping him playfully on the shoulder with his fan, and significantly holding before him the Taoist card. "For many years this neighbourhood has been blessed with a genial climate," he continued, speaking metaphorically, "and alluding to the new official, 'but of late a cold blast from the frozen regions of the north has swept upon it. Even the oak, my son, sheds its bright foliage before the wintry breeze—I have done likewise. It is policy!"

Cheng quickly saw the point of the simile and looked thoughtfully and somewhat ruefully down at his own "bright foliage" which consisted of a long yellow robe of broad silk and a pale blue jacket; but in place of the skull-cap he wore a conical-shaped dress-hat surmounted by a gold knob or button, as it is called. Without saying another word he left the apartment, but soon reappeared with the head-dress that worn by his parent, who regarded him with approval. Cheng was a dutiful and promising son of whom his father was justly proud; for, although so young, he had already gained distinction as a scholar, having recently taken his first degree of Sui-tai (Budding Genius), a distinction which raised him above the commoners, and which only nineteen others, all older than himself, out of three thousand had gained. This entitled him to wear the gold-button and official cap which made his head-dress somewhat conspicuous, particularly for one of his years; and he was greatly respected by the people of Lien who regarded him as a rising star. Being now eligible to compete at the triennial examination, held in the provincial capital, for the second degree of Chou-jun (Promoted Man), he was studying hard at home under a tutor famed for his learning.

As it is customary on New Year's morning Cheng had already paid his respects to his parents by prostrating himself at their feet while blessing and thanking them for their wise counsel and training, and wishing them long life, domestic bliss and prosperity. The servants of the establishment now came in, one at a time, to do likewise. This ceremony was performed with great respect and solemnity by kneeling, or kneeling upon the floor and bowing until their heads touched the ground. At the same time, expressing their indebtedness and thanks to their employer, and wishing him and his family joy and good fortune during the ensuing year. Responding most affably, the worthy master and his son presented each with a red paper parcel containing a liberal gratuity in silver. After further reverential expressions of gratitude and goodwill, these healthy-looking retainers departed with smiling faces to repeat the operation in the presence of the female members of the family, and afterwards to enjoy the holiday at their respective homes, a few remaining behind to perform the most necessary household duties until relieved by others, and so on to the end of the festive season.

When they had all retired, and the father and son were again alone, the former mechanically glanced at the Taoist card, which he still held in his hand, and pushing his jade-stone bangles up his arm, until they tightened upon it, commenced fanning himself vigorously. "This questionable thought, politics taken of bonifacence causes no uneasiness, my son, as it necessitates our paying a formal call on His Excellency Shun Ming, who seems desirous of giving me the opportunity of making his acquaintance," he said, laying the paper aside and adding drily, "I am deeply conscious of the honour and obligation he confers upon me, his humble subject, but I do most devoutly petition the gods that he will not also condescend to extend his friendship to my purse, or I fear my little might make such a vast slit in the lining that it would be irreparable. But come, true gold fears no fire; we will go forth together and pay our respects to the community."

Leaving the apartment, they proceeded towards the entrance where a *dan-chi* awaited them. These they dispensed with, however, for the simple reason that, being well known and much respected, they were likely to have to acknowledge many salutations on the way, and that it would have obliged them to repeatedly step the chairs and get out, as in China it would be positively barbarous to remain seated in a conveyance when greeting anyone. So they sauntered along the road, each carrying a well-filled wad of visiting cards, which are composed of oblong-shaped pieces of red paper between six and seven inches by three or four, in size, with the name inscribed in large black characters. Every minute or so they passed friends or acquaintances, by clapping the hands together and moving them up and down between the forehead and knees at the same time making profound obeisances and saying, "Gong-he-far-choi! Gong-he-far-choi!" (Good luck, get rich! Good luck, get rich!) which is essentially a New Year greeting.

The first call they made was upon Mr. Hung Fong's brother, who kept a large medicinal shop, and whose name was Tsung Tsin. The older son was standing outside the front-door letting off strings of fire-crackers, while a little brother assiduously grubbed among the smoking debris for the few that missed fire. Catching sight of their uncle and cousin, they both came forward and "chin-choned" in approved "celestial" style, ushering them into the house where they were met by the father, a good natured, portly person of medium height and fortune.

"Gong-he-far-choi! Gong-he-far-choi! good brother, yours is an auspicious first-foot," he said, making the usual obeisances and showing them into the reception-room, where a further ceremony was enacted, the young men reverently prostrating themselves before their uncles who assisted them to rise and bestowed upon them their blessings, finally exhorting them to grow in filial piety, virtue and industry.

The Chinese are very particular in the observance of their punctilious forms of etiquette, and over the children imitate the very looks and gestures of their sires. The little son of Han is a perfect chip of the old block; his dress is the exact cut, *pro rata* portions, of his father's, and like him he maintains an aspect of dignified composure in company, taking his pleasure gravely, yet enjoying it thoroughly. You see the little fellow clasping his small hands together and making his salutations with as much solemnity and *bonifacence* as if the entire reputation of his family rested upon his correct performance of these ceremonies.

Before seating himself, Mr. Hung Fong gave each of his nephews a small red paper

"Metaphorical speech is much used and appreciated by the Chinese in their conversation, especially among the educated classes.—AUTHOR.

packet containing a few cash and some silver—this being a seasonal and auspicious offering—telling them to buy sweets and crack-nuts. His brother did likewise to Cheng, who was quite venerated by his less learned relatives; and then a serving lad brought in tea and a liqueur-wine tray of sweetmeats, and he also received a gift from the visitors. The elderly gentlemen now sat down, and opened a conversation by inquiring into one another's financial affairs, for in China all subsidiary matters commence afresh with the New Year, when every debt is paid and all accounts "squared." The young people maintained a respectful silence, as is customary in the presence of elders, but did ample justice to the sugar-plums, dried-lalchees and other dainties over which they now and again contrived to express their sentiments in whispers.

After comparing notes and making a few comments upon the past year, the discourse of these two worthy citizens reverted to the all important topic of the hour—the new Taoist of Lien. Both men exchanged significant glances and expressed grave fears for the future welfare of the city and its inhabitants, agreeing that the outlook was from this one cause, far gloomier than it had been for many a long day. After thus spending nearly an hour, Mr. Hung Fong and his son continued their round of visits, which took them to the homes of all sorts and conditions of people, for the rich and poor alike received the same courteous attention from the good merchant; indeed the latter generally had substantial cause to feel grateful, for he made a rule of helping at this season his less fortunate brethren; and his poor relatives always looked forward with much pleasure to his coming. From his brother's house he went to that of his cousin, one Hung Hui, who was in very humble circumstances; chiefly owing, however, to an over indulgence in the opium-pipe, nearly all his property and even a large portion of his household goods having gone in smoke. This man was particularly jealous of his thrifty and able cousin, but being covetous and crafty as well as weak-minded, he was glad to anticipate the opium-fetters of his annual visit, by which he always benefited considerably.

The way to Hung Hui's unpretentious residence led through an intricate maze of back streets and narrow, noisome alleys, inhabited by itinerant traders, coolies, and a peculiar class of people, who without being beggars, precariously existed upon what others throw away—also by mangy-looking dogs which growled and barked respectfully at the person with snarls of disapproval and sundry snaps which were too suggestive of hydrophobia to be pleasant.

They found the object of their visit to that uninviting neighbourhood loitering against his door and conversing with a tardy little gentleman who was talking confidentially and gesticulating with his fan. As they approached, he smilingly skipped away and Mr. Hung Hui came forward smiling and bowing, and with great show of cordiality showed them into his domicile, which was not much better than his domestic A conglomerate of nauseating odours, chiefly consisting of stale opium and joss-stick fumes, met them as they passed through the dark passage and entered a poorly-furnished room, the chief article of which was a raised dais covered with red cloth, greasy from age and wear, and provided with two embroidered bolsters very much tarnished, a couple of small lamps, two trays, and a bamboo opium pipe. This was where the host invited his particular cronies to recline with him and imbibe the tranquillising drug. Standing upon the window-sill, in striking contrast with the dingy surroundings, was a large glazed bowl partly filled with pebbles from among which grew a beautiful Narcissus plant in full bloom. This was much prized by the owner and had been tendered carefully and superstitiously by his wife for the Chinese universally believe that if the flower opens during the New Year it is predictive of good luck, and they watch and cultivate it with an affectionate simplicity which is quite charming. Hung Hui's childlike fondness for this flower was one of his few redeeming points, for he was anything but a moral man. Indeed I should not have presumed to introduce such an obscure and disreputable individual to the reader by recording Hung Fong's visit to him, were not his intrigues and intrigues so much brought him conspicuously into the foreground, and as such he is a personal appearance. He was of medium height and about fifty years of age, with a thin but wiry form, for he had been a strong, stalwart man in his earlier days, and what he now lacked in physical strength was more than counterbalanced by the growing activity of his mind, which was plainly manifest by his nervous manner and the restlessness of his bright piercing eyes. In many respects he was a dangerous character, and it is not surprising that he was the head-man of one of those thieves' guilds which are common in every town and city in China.

It is hardly necessary to say that Hung Fong's visit to this scruffy relative was of a purely charitable nature and of short duration; and it was with a sense and sigh of relief that he and his son left the house and once more breathed an atmosphere which though far from pure—was infinitely preferable to the fulsome one just endured.

On emerging into one of the main thoroughfares, Hung Fong expressed his intention of next visiting the Taoist, whereupon Cheng begged to be excused accompanying him there as he was desirous of paying his respects to his venerable tutor. As this request was amicably complied with they parted, and so for the present we will follow the movements of the father, leaving the son to pursue an opposite course.

CHAPTER II.—"THE MOUTH OF A BUDDHA, AND THE HEART OF A SNAKE!"

As I explained previously, the Taoist's Yamen was situated in the centre of the city, and near the market-place, and like most other official residences in China was fronted by a large open quadrangle. On either side of this stood a lofty flag-staff, near the top of which was a square wooden structure like a trough, from which protruded a ragged array of sticks and twigs forming the nests of several families of crows that kept the neighbourhood alive by their incessant wrangling and cawing. As Hung Fong passed one of the flagstalls, from the top of which fluttered an oblong-shaped white flag, ornamented with large black characters, these birds commenced making such an ominous noise that he involuntarily glanced at the foot of the broad flight of granite-steps leading to the gateway, and seemed half inclined to turn back and postpone the visit. But sharp-eyes were already upon him, for a number of soldiers, runners and other retainers were loitering about the terrace above; so, not wishing to attract undue attention or arouse suspicion, he ascended the steps—though not without superstitious forebodings of coming evil—and approached the

"It is a system of brigandage which is winked at and even supported by the Manchou officials, who receive their annual 'grace-money' from the headman, or chief of the guild. Who people are robbed they go to the headman of the thieves' guild, and by paying him a sum, varying in proportion to the value of the goods stolen, are able through his mediocrity to recover their things."

entrance. On either side the outer walls were covered with notices and hung with red boards containing the titles held and degrees taken by the *fa-tsun* residing there; while the immense folding-doors, which now stood open, were gaily embellished with coloured pictures representing fierce-looking gnomes trampling upon white clouds and mythological beasts of equally fabulous aspect. As he was about to enter the building one of the runners—a cadaverous-looking, insolent fellow of Tartar extraction—swaggered forward and, demanding his business, informed him that he did not think His Excellency Shun Ming would be able to grant him an interview. Being well versed in the cunning artifices of these *ex-officio* posts, Hung Fong assumed a deferential air and respectfully tendered him a twenty-cent piece, which was received with a deprecating grant of toleration, and the know hurried away to communicate with a confederate who acted in the capacity of gate-keeper, but who was now absent from his post engaged in a game of dominoes in one of the side offices from whence proceeded unmistakable sounds of revelry. The gate-keeper soon emerged from a side door and pausing near the inner gate, beckoned Hung Fong forward, at the same time surveying him with critical severity. This mission of the Yamen also assumed an air of grave responsibility calculated to impress the intruder with his importance and the advisability of obtaining a *vis-a-vis* and, with a view to obtaining a considerate "squeeze," he likewise began interrogating at length. But a further expenditure of breath was saved by a still more liberal gratuity, and he allowed the polite civilities of the great barrier and the fastidious, for in China the nearer you approach the sacred precincts of a Yamen the more heavily your purse is likely to suffer, particularly during such a festive season as the New Year, when all the tag-rag and bobtail of Officialdom are at leisure and on the alert for any pickings that may come in their way; and civilians are regarded as legitimate prey by all who come under the category of Government servants, from the Viceroy down to the lowest Yamen runner.

Hung Fong now entered a courtyard paved with red tiles and flanked by a number of small rooms used by clerks and other functionaries, several of whom were sitting upon a marble seat beneath the ample foliage of a species of chestnut tree, which stood on the right-hand side of the central walk that was composed of tessellated pavement. They did not molest the visitor, who walked forward towards the main flight of granite steps extending transversely across the front of a second building which was profusely decorated with stucco-work paintings. He had not proceeded far, however, when he noticed two more cheerful-looking personages advancing to meet him.

"Sampled by wolves for the lion to devour!—a past on the roguery!" he murmured softly fabricating a pleasant smile and again resorting to the infallible and no less inevitable *passé-partout* by producing his pouch and with greatest deference carefully handing each some pieces of silver. Although he had to pay through the nose for a visit he would gladly have avoided, and though fearful of the future, he infinitely preferred bearding the lion in its den, to having it prowling about his door with questionable intentions. He was an astute man and knew that it would not have been prudent had he failed to thus personally acknowledge the doubtful compliment paid him by the new Taoist.

He had good reason to believe that it had not been done purely out of ineffectual politeness or neighbourly feeling; virtues that are somewhat rare among Manchou-Tartar officials.

He was escorted up the steps and shown through two immense folding-doors which closed behind him, and he found himself in yet another, though smaller, courtyard on either side of which were several incapacious offices and a covered walk, and in front a raised platform upon which stood the banner and with greatest deference the chief chamberlain of the Yamen. These were respectively covered by artistically ornamented tiers of high-pitched roofs with overhanging eaves that were supported by sculptured columns of wood and stone. The platform was surrounded by an exquisitely chiselled balustrade of white marble, and was approached by several narrow flights of steps, both being tastefully decorated with glazed pots containing gems of horticultural art in the shape of curiously decorated trees and delicately grafted flowers, while the fragrant foliage of an oak tree cast a grateful shade around.

In this enclosure a number of petty mandarins, evidently belonging to the Taoist's retinue, were standing and conversing in the Pekinese dialect. Their manner, which was abrupt and excitable, and their speech were alike characteristic of northern Chinese, their discourse being emphasised by sharp and vigorous taps, sweeps and strokes of the fan, which, in the Middle Kingdom, is used for a variety of purposes by male and female alike, and with a Son of Han, takes the place of a walking-stick. The cook uses it for culinary purposes—to keep his charcoal fire alight and cool the *congee*—the blacksmith employs it in place of bellows, the chair-coolies, after a tiring run, reduces his temperature to a normal state with it, the devoted wife deftly manipulates it when driving the mosquitoes from her husband's couch, or when waiting him into peaceful slumbers and ethereal dreams, while the ingenious *amok* makes it answer sundry useful purposes—to fan the restless baby to sleep, to flick the flies from its chubby face, and to remove the dust from the furniture—and, moreover, she often converts it into a sunshade by pinning it on her head.

Crossing the yard, Hung Fong ascended the central flight of steps, where he was met by a *ting-chai*, to whom he handed his card, asking him to present it to the Taoist. Having said this man, he was ushered into a spacious ante-room, where he found congregated a number of other visitors, mostly well-to-do merchants and tradespeople, evidently awaiting in nervous expectancy their turn to be presented to His Excellency. They were standing about in a very selfish manner spasmodically opening and closing their fans, and fitfully using them to hide their confusion, which was painfully apparent, and were looking so disconsolate and concerned that one would have surmised that they were about to attend the funeral of some near and dear relative, or to perform some equally sad and solemn function; while one and all seemed too occupied with their own individual anxieties to converse except in subdued whispers when exchanging civilities with some new rival. As Hung Fong suddenly entered the apartment, his gait was so dignified and his manner—so forthrightly honest and so unobtrusively so—seemed to inspire the assembly with new courage and animation, and clustering around him, as if for protection, they were profuse in their good wishes for the New Year. Among them was a venerable gentleman, at and in official robes, to whom everyone showed marked deference. He was the District Magistrate, Mr. Mo Kwan, a native of Canton, and a most worthy and intelligent man, who was on intimate terms with the wealthy rice merchant, whom he now approached and greeted

with sincere cordiality, at the same time glancing significantly around at the company.

"My dear Mr. Hung, *gong-he-far-choi!* *gong-he-far-choi!* And may your riches never grow less," he said, bowing several times and adding in a low, tremulous voice, "It is indeed, a selfish pleasure to meet you here on this auspicious day and this portentous occasion, when the chosen few honoured with His Excellency's recognition are gathered together to respectfully render him homage and, by virtue of necessity, acquiesce to his dominion over them."

(To be continued.)

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